# EUROPE.

The Eastern Question Serious and of "Pressing" Urgency.

Bosnia Reported in Insurrection, Garibaldi for Candia and Prussia in Sympathy with the Cretans.

Diplomatic Conflict Between Hungary and Austria.

BY THE CABLE TO JANUARY 13.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Serious Aspect and the Attention of the Great Powers Demanded. London, Jan. 13, 1867. The London Globe has an editorial in which it says the

stern question has become so pressing that it de-ands the immediate attention of the European Powers. It is the opinion of the Globe that a general conference the leading Powers will be proposed on the subject.

### TURKEY AND GREECE.

Ministerial Crisis in Constantinople and Diplomatic Relations Broken Off with

Paris, Jan. 13-Evening. Despatches from the East report that a ministerial crisis has taken place at Constantinople, and also that the Porte has recalled his Ambassador from Athens. The Greek Insurgents.

cents for the Greek insurgents have been landed in Candia from Greek ships, and that the Cretaus are receiving fresh supplies of arms again. Insurrection in Bosnia.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1867. Advices from the East report that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in Bosnia.

Garibaldi for the Scene of Action. London, Jan. 13—Evening.

A report from Madrid states that Garibaldi has gone to

Russian Sympathy with the Cretans. St. Petersburg, Jan. 13, 1867.
The Czar and members of the Imperial Court were present at a balt lately given in aid of the suffering fam of the Cretans.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, 1867. The North German Gazette denies that Bismarck has issued any diplomatic circular, as was recently reported, assuring the foreign governments of a Prusnian pro-gramme of peace and quari non-intervention.

Condict with the Imperial Army Orders.
PERTH, Jan. 15, 1867.
A motion has been introduced into the Hungarian Diel declaring that the decree lately issued for the reorgani-pation of the army is void and of no effect, and that all who order its execution shall be punished for treason.

### JAPAN.

Great Fire in Yokohama. LONDON, Jan 13, 1867. curred at Yokohama, Japan, causing a loss of over \$5,000,000.

## FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Bonds at Frankfort. United States ave-twenties are quoted at 75%.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Disaster to a French Bark.

The French bark Orizaba, Captain Bertand, which miled from New Orieans on the 13th of November for

The steamship Helvetia, which left New York Decem

# OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ROMAN OUESTION.

OUR CITY OF ROME CORRESPONDENCE.

Revolution Apparently Dead and a Dall Quiet-Good Understanding Between the Pope and Victor Emanuel-American Art, Artists and Visitors-Reminiscences of Sur-ratt and His Friends.

Rowr, Dec. 20, 1866.

What's the use of repetition? What interest can be found in commantly recurring affirmations of quietness and caim? If I were predicting bloodshed and slaughter, and caim? If I were predicting stoodshed and slaughter, for metanes, I would have no compunction whatever in grepenting the declaration time and again, for in that I know I would meet with the ready sympathy of the world, while peace and quietude are such dull facts that a single mention of them generally suffices. Taking this view of the case, I shall not trouble any one with repetitions of what I have already so oft remarked. I gually am just as much disgusted as any one that the Bomass won't revolt, and thoroughly annoyed that finstead of street fighting, barricades and plunder, I should see nothing in Rome but the veriest humdrum existence under the sun; still, what can a mere corresdest do. I am no Mazzinian, otherwise, for the sake disappointed thousands, I would have exerted my le influence in creating as great a show of liberty by cans of bloodletting and slaughter as could be got up or an intelligent audience at twenty-four hours' notice. ace that cannot be arranged for this occasion, and lince that cannot be arranged for this occasion, and ince peace and its dull charms will meet with no sym-

since peace and its duli charms will meet with no sym-pathy abroad, suppose we speak of something else, Just mentioning by way of postacript to this preface, Bhat a good understanding exists between Victor Eman-med and the Pope, but that no particulars as to Signor Tonnello's mission have yet leaked out.

| Well, to commence, I'll just mention that the talk of the hour is Maximilian's presumed madeess; following, It is said, his wife's example and to keep her good com-pany, the ex-Emperor has gone stark staring mad. This, af true, will account for his "wanderings" to Vera Cruz If true, will account for his "wanderings" to Vera Cruz and back, and also for many similar and otherwise inexblicable vagaries. It is the most charitable interpretation we can put on the poor man's doings, so let it remain, and him return to share with Cariotte the home at

sity, I am told the Music Hall of Boston will soon be nity, I am told the Music Hall of Boston will soon be neebted for a noble work of art, the truit of the rising genius of a young Danish protegé, who, in accordance with her desire, is preparing a set of four noble brackets to support some statues of distinguished musical composers destined to grace the upper end of the hall containing Boston's great organ. The genium, the fresh originality, the vigor and delicacy of these brackets has been her theme of art circles in Rome for some time past; in such can be seen some distinguishing allegorical or typical allusion to the particular genius and talent of the composer whose statue it is intended to grace as much as support.

composer whose statue it is intended to grace as much as apport.

Writing of artists in Rome brings one naturally to Major Haselline, who "left art to fight his country's patitles during the rebellion." This gentleman having paid his debt of gratitude to his country to its fullest actent is now cultivating his love of art in Rome, its resting place. Considered one of the rising geniness of the times, even in the land of its birth, it is no wonder that his studie, filled as it is with monuments to America having should be the daily resort of our countrymen and countrymens, admirers if not patrons of the "marble att" he so successfully nursues. His last and perhaps most received work is a marble best of General Duryes, of Zonava notoriety. Some other specimens of his talent in the shape of allego ical figures of "America Mourning by or her (crave," "America Triamphant" and "America, the Goddens of Liberty" are objects of frequent visit to trangers in Rome.

Miss Hogings, 500, whose talent is propally being so.

precision in Italy than that of any other foreign artist, must not be forgotten when speaking of America's evotees at the shrins of art. Miss Biobhas, another of votes at the shrins of art. Bias Biobhas, another of votes at the shrins of art. Bias Biobhas, another of votes and strength of design, as for her originatity in thought and readiness in representing her wird conceptions, fairly bids to rival other artists, natives of the soil, competing for Fame's laurel crown. It is but fair to state that in all which concerns art America is honorably represented in Rome. A very intelligent peng guide to whom I was speaking the other day when visiting the tom be of Cacilia Michael and the state of the shrind the

devil, a character which his previous career certainly shows he richly deserved.

It is 35, casy matter to enlist into the Zouaves at the present time 5488, and when he entered them it was still more difficult a matter; his Enginese into the regiment was due to the interest taken in him by an American lady resident in Rome—a rebel of course—who, knowing his previous history, wished to befriend him. Too wise to manage the matter openly, she requested the assistance of another lady, an English person, who, unaware for whom she asked the favor, obtained his acceptance into the "Pope's own." From a guide here I also learn that Watson or Surreit was made much of by a party of Americans during the summer months. These used to send for him, entertain him and always sent him back pretty liberally supplied with funds. I regret I cannot obtain the name of this worthy family.

The Swatara, which sailed from Civita Vecchia on the 17th, goes to Alexandria, will there take Surratt on board, where St. Marie, the informer, already is, and convey the two directly to the United States. Although not much credit should be placed on the testimony of such a man as St. Marie, it must not be lost sight of that he positively declares that Surratt informed him of Jeff Davis' complicity in the reseasination plot, and that he (Surratt) was the bearer of the despatches which sot the plot afoot.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DESCRIP UPON DISORDERLY HOUSES-LARGE HAUL OF BOTS AND YOUNG MRN.—For a long time past Jean Baptista Crobe and Louis Delucco, both Italians, have kept a disorderly house at No. 17 Baxter street, and Giovanni Gallorda, also an Malian, has kept a similar place at No. 22 Baxter street. These houses have been the resert of vicious boys, young men of questionable character and repated thieves, who congregated there at all hours of the night, playing cards, drinking vile stuff charitably termed Bourbon, and making themselves a nuisance to the neighborhood. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, determined to abate the nuisances, and accordingly made complaints against the keepers of the houses, and Justice Dowling issued warrants for their arrest. Laie on Saturday night Captain Jourdan and the members of his force made descents upon the places designated, and succeeded in arresting the keepers thereof, and also one hundred and six boys and young men there congregated. The prisoners were taken to the station house for the night, and yesterday morning arraigned before the magistrate, who committed Crobe, Delucce and Gallorda to answer for keeping disorderly houses. Most of the boys, were reprimanded and discharged. A few of the most victions and deprayed were committed to the Tombe for examination. rderly house at No. 17 Baxter street, and Giovanni Gal-

charged with the larceny of clothing to the amount of \$314 25. The complainant, Catharine Hearne, of No. 99
First street, stated that Lena Cline came to ber residence on December 20 and hired a room from complainant's mother, occupying it the same day. The clothing alleged to have been stolen was in this room. On January 8, Mary Hilbert visited Lena in her room, and about noon time they went out together, each carrying a bundle, Lena stating that she was taking her clothes to the wash. They returned in about five minutes, but left again almost immediately with two more bundles. This time they did not return. Saturday last the complainant, in company with an officer, went to a house in Crosby street, and in a room occupied by Lena and Mary, found a considerable portion of the missing clothing and a quantity of pawn tickets. Lena admits having taken the goods but the other prisoner, Mary, says that her companion represented to her that they were hers. Justice Shandley committed them each in \$500 to answer. harged with the larceny of clothing to the amount of

Frederick Rock in the act of taking a piece of mustin from a pile exposed at the door of a store in the Bowary, adjacent to that of the witness, was arrested, and yesterday Justice Shandley committed him in \$500 to answer.

ALLEGED LANCEST FROM THE PERSON.—John H. Willis, of corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue, and Jan. Hart, rode up town together in a wagon on Saturday.

Arrived at their destination Mr. Willis discovered that
he had lost his pocketbook containing \$111 in United States notes. Not having had any previous acquaint-ance with his companion—the latter, it is said, having "rung in" with him—Mr. Willis suspected Hart of hav-ing stolen the pocketbook, and accordingly had him arrested. Hart was yesterday committed by Justice Connolly, in \$300 to answer.

DRIVING CATTLE -James McCormick was arraign before Justice Ledwith yesterday morning, charged with a violation of an ordinance of the Board of Health which prohibits the driving of cattle through the streets between sunrise and eight o'clock in the ovening. James was driving some cattle through West Thrittelth street when he was arrested. The Justice committed him for examination in default of \$300 ball.

Alleged Lancast.—Robert Gordon was charged by Julius Berliner with an attempt to steal an overcoat, valued at \$20. Gordon was committed for trial in de-fault of \$500 bail.

## WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 13, 1867. Practical Effect of the Impeachment Scheme

in Europe.
The government is in receipt of advices from Europe intimating that large amounts of American securities, principally national, will be sent home for conversion by the steamers of the next few weeks. The announce ment in Europe of the commencement of proceedings, looking to the impeachment of the President has had the tendency greatly to weaken the confidence of European capitalists in our securities, and they are anxiously en-deavoring to convert their investments into something

Stanton to Testify in the Impeachment Mat

ter.
It is stated on high authority that Secretary Stanton has been subpossed before the House Judiciary Com-mittee to testify in the matter of the impeachment of

In reply to the letter of General P. T. Beauregard to the New Orleans Times of the 10th inst., your correspendent on duty with the party would say that the tele-gram of the 28th ult. does not state that General Beauregard made a public speech at Canton, Miss., though such an inference might naturally be drawn from the language. What Beauregard said was stated in very free conversations with different members of the excur-sional party, and the delarations attributed to him in the telegram were either addressed to your correspondent or to others within his hearing whose understanding of them authenticate the report given. Before sending the telelisteners to the General's remarks and who pronounce

The Question of Admitting the Rebels to
Practice in the Supreme Court.
The opinions of the Supreme Court of the United
States, to be delivered to-morrow, is based on the question presented in the cases or parts of Marr, of Louisians and Garland, of Arkansas, who, having participated in the rebellion, ask to be admitted at the bar of that tribunal. It involves more particularly the constitutionality of the law extending to attorneys in the United States Courts the provisions of the act of July, 1862, which requires the test oath of civil, military and naval officers, with penalties for perjury.

Sleighing in Washington. morning. The sleighing is good. The Examination of Enlisted Men of the

Army for Commissions.

An order has been issued from the War Departmen convening a special board of officers to examine enlisted men for commissions in the army. The board will commence its duties in a few days, and is composed as fol-lows:—Major H. E. Maynadier, Twelfth United States nfantry, President; Captain and Brevet Lieutenan Colonel P. W. Stanhope, Twelfth United States infantry, and First Lieutenant Edward Murphy, Fifth United States cavalry, Recorder.

Conscience Money.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the follow ing contributions to the conscience fund:—\$27 from some person unknown, and \$5 50 from a lady in New York, who says that that amount is due the government for duty on some kid gloves which she imported without

Import Duties for the Week.

The following statements will show the amounts received for duty on imports at the principal ports of the York, \$1,858,000; Philadelphia, \$76,264 42; Boston, \$175,756 20; Baltimore, \$16,838 30; New Orleans, for the last week of 1866, \$59,767 46; San Francisco, from Dec. 8 to Dec. 15, \$45,235 82.

The Recent Changes in the Bounty Laws have considerably augmented the work of the Second Auditor's office, as well as that of the Paymaster Ger eral. Since the passage of the act granting additional bounty, claims for this bounty from the heirs of decoased soldiers have multiplied with great rapidity.

Commissioner French has now on file in the Second

Auditor's office fully one hundred thousand more claims than be had in August last, and every day adds largely to their number.

Reported Appointment of Paymasters. The statement is reiterated on the best authority the list of paymasters in the regular army, under the provisions of the Army bill passed at the last session,

the Senate for confirmation.

Repeal of Georgia Laws.

The laws in Georgia denying foreigners the privilege of holding real estate have been repealed by the Legisla ture. There is a law in Mississippi prohibiting foreign-ers from conveying real estate until after they have been naturalized, and also providing that unless so naturalized their lands and tenements shall not descend to their heirs upon decease, but shall be sold and the money paid into the State treasury.

Proposed Extension of Railway South. South are talking of extending the Wilmington and Man-chester Railroad southwest to Millen, Ga., by which they will secure an independent passenger train to Ma-con, Columbus and Central Alabama. The South Carolina Railroad to Branchville will be used to perfect this

A New Pacific Railroad Project.
A strong effort is about to be made to secure the aid of
Congress in constructing a Pacific Railroad from a point on the Gulf of Mexico, by an air line route only one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight miles long, to the Pacific ocean. For this purpose an association of capitalists has organized, in connection with ex-Governor A.

J. Hamilton, of Texas, and other Southern loyalists.
They propose to introduce a bill at an early day to carry They propose to introduce a bill at an early day to carry out their idea. These gentlemen claim that if the annual government expenditures along the line of their proposed route for military purposes are capitalized, and the bonds thus created shall be allowed to a railroad company as the work progresses, the arrangement will give the country the required road, without a dollar of money in addition to what must otherwise continue to be expended, for a generation to come, in giving military protection to the region, through which the road is tary protection to the region through which the road is

lo pass.

New Through Route to the West-Modification of the Customs Regulations with
Canada.

The Great Western Railway of Canada having laid a

third rail on their road so as to accommodate the cars of the narrow gauge of the New York Central, Michigan Central and other American roads, through cars can now pass from New York to the Mississippi by this

tary of the Treasury in regard to trade with Canada have been modified on the representations of the Collector of Customs at Detroit, in order to permit of the passage of trains through Canada without the delay and annoyance of customs: examinations on the borders. Hereafter baggage and freight cars will be locked with a customs lock on the American will be locked with a customs river, and not unlocked while on Canadian soil. American passengers will go in through cars, which no Canadian passengers will be allowed to enter. These cars and their contents will be permitted to re-enter the United States without being inspected or examined by officers of the customs. As a further precaution sgainst all possible smuggling, an officer of the customs will accompany each through train, and have supervision over the through cars, their occupants and contents. Under this arrangement passengers will pass contents. Under this arrangement pessengers will pass from New York to Chicago with but a single charge of

An Outrage by Negroes in Mississippi.

Accounts from Vicksburg of the 2d inst. give the particulars of a horrible outrage in Warren county. A Mr. Purvis was murdered at his residence by a band of negroes. He was abot twice with a shotgup, his place sacked and the building burned, his body being burned. sacked and the bolishing borrased, and body saign borrased, to a cinder. One of the assessing walked six miles to another place, and reported the murder and burning, but stated it had been done by a gang of white men. Soveral of the neighbors visited the place, questioned the negroes, and their statements being as contradictory examination was made, and many of the articles taken from the house were found in the negro quarters. Two of them were arrested, but the others made their

General Land Office.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 22,754 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead law. The aggregate each sales amounted to \$3,924.

The National Congress in Mexico. The imperial press in Mexico and the people, except within the lines of the liberals, 'are full of rejoicings at the determination of Maximilian to remain at the head or the government. The Cabinet is still engaged away I futural asia

the plan of the new national Congress, but no account

of their deliberations has yet been published.
The Asset inted Press and the Southern Papers It appears from telegrams received from all parts of the South that the newspapers which were recently act-ing with the Unite. I States and European News Association are all agreeab by restored to their former relations with the New York Associated Press, in company with with the New York Ass octated Press, in company with the journals of Washington. Good feeling prevails con-sequent on the business remains. Sudden Leath.

Mrs. George C. Schaeffer, wife of the Librarian of the

Patent Office, and formerly from Newport, R. I., was buried to-day, having been stricken down in full health by an attack of paralysis. She died after a brie

partment of the Carolinas, arrived in the city this morn ing, and is stopping at the Metropolitan. He is here in obedience to orders recently received by him, and will call on the President and General Grant to-

### THE STATE CAPITAL

OUR SPECIAL ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE

More About the Senutorial Caucus-Th Stories About Alleged Bribery of Voters-Greenbacks Said to Have Been Circulated on Both Sides-Conkling and Dayle Gone Home, &c.

ALBANY, Jap. 12, 1867. tion here among the few people who remain since the weekly adjournment of the Legislature. There are so very difficult to get at the real truth as regards the means that were used, the means that were not used, and the means that might have been used had certain people only done this, that and the other thing.

I should add, however, that the friends of Judge Davis claim that he was the cause of his own defeat. Had he been guided by the advice of his chief sup-porters, it is said, he could have been nominated without difficulty on the second formal ballot. In justice to the honorable gentleman it should also be explained that the reason he thus rejected advice was because it in

honorable gentleman it should also be explained that the reason he thus rejected advice was because it involved the adoption of means which he felt would degrade him personally, while at he same time forbidden by the supreme law of the Commonwealth. In plain Ang'o-Saxen, it was proposed to him to use money in obtaining votes. It was represented to him that the power of greenbacks was becoming extensively exercised on the other side, and that he would be justified in doing the same thing to ensure his election. To these arguments he replied substantially thus:—

"Gentlemen, had I consulted my own feelings in this matter, I should not have come here at all during the progress of this canvass. I came here at your solicitation because my competitors were on the ground, and because I was not personally known to many of my supporters. You believed my presence was actually necessary, and I am here. But I will not consent that a single dollar be used improperly to further my prospects."

This ilrm repudiation of the bribery policy disconcerted his friends considerably and left them, they say, to contend against great odds in electionearing. Notwithstanding his, however, I am informed that some of Judge Davis' "commercial" friends were prepared at the cancus to shell out the "sponduliz" liberally, and that an old railroad lobbyist actually operated pecuniarily among the members to that end.

Thus, it would appear, that the almighty dollar was not altogether onesided in its altractions, and that both parties held forth the tempting charms of the dorsa wirida. Why the friends of Davis did not win is variously explained. Some say it was the fault of the Albany and Columbia delegations that delayed too long in rushing to the rescue, while others assert that the purse on the Conking side was of greater dimensions than that flourished by the Davisites. In this allusion to the Albany and Columbia delegations I do not mean to give the impression that they were actuated by merconary motives, but merely to explain that their proc

### THE LABOR QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Unwillingness on the Part of the Freedmen to Make Contracts, &c.. RICHROYD, Jan. 18, 1867. represents an unwillingness on the part of negroes to make contracts for the current year, while in some places they are readily engaged. In the lower counties of Texas the freedmen generally refuse to make contracts unless on condition that they are found and have month and rations, being desirous of farming on shares without a manager over them. This feeling prevails

semblage at the Court House for hiring was undisturbed by a single misdemeanse. At Columbus, 6a., Captain Moseback, the agent of the Bureau, had issued the following order in relation to hiring freedmen, for the information of all concerned:—
"Persons making contracts for this year are hereby informed that the regulations of this Bureau for last year are still in force. No contract will be considered binding unless approved by an officer or civil agent of the Bureau, and freed people being engaged by contracts not approved by such authority are at liberty to leave their employers aervice at any time. Should any difference occur in regard to compensation for their services during the time they were employed, the employers will be required to pay the highest wages that are paid in their section of the country."

### NO INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTERS. New ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1867.

The United States Grand Jury have failed to find any indictment against any persons concerned in the July riots. P. H. Morgan, United States District Attorney, when the jury was empanelled, declined to apply the test outh to the jurors.

## POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Naw Ordinans, Jan. 13, 1867.

The conservatives of the State Legislature have decided not to impeach Governor Wells. They intend in lieu thereof to pass a bill for a convention to frame a new constitution, with a view of superseding all the present radical State officers. The conservatives are largely in a majority, and can carry any measure through the Legislature.

## THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

A great many of the members of the Legislature are here to-day. Much interest will be displayed about the United States Senatorship. A close match is expected in the State Senate, one member is said to have the casting yets, but the chances are all in favor of Governor

## AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

A petition for a license law to regulate the liquor traffic is being circuisted in this city. It has already received a large number of signatures.

There were eighty-one deaths in this city last week.

Mr. Charles Henshaw, a well known merchant of this city, is dead.

The recently formed yacht club of Boston now numbers one numbers and forty members.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13, 1967.

A telegraphic despatch was received here last night by the cable to the effect that the confederation delegates of England decided by a majority to remove the capital of the confederation from Ottawa to Quebec. The discount on American invoices for the casuing week will be twenty-four per cent.

An adroit swindler succeeded on Friday in cheating a number of our leading jeweiry and furniture houses out of considerable sums money, giving in exchange fraudulent checks, signed by Charles E. Hunt. In one case he induced the victum to identify the person giving the check. He gives the name of William B. Hunt, and it is supposed has gone to New York. The checks were on the Phonix Bank of Hartford, of which place he pretended to be a resident.

A Chicago policeman was recently tomahawked.

A breech-loading fowling piece has been invented. The boundary line between Georgia and Fiorida, west of St. Mary's river, has been run and established.

Thirty men from Gloucester took in two months 1,500 barrels of herring.

It is reported that General Phil Sheridan and the beils of Louisiana contemptate going to housekeeping.

An exchange thinks the milenium will be near when Gongress quits disunton legislation and begins making pure whicker for the people.

A Massachusetts woman sues the city of Lawrence, Mass., for \$15,000 damages on account of the killing of ber husband by a sky rocket.

A betrayed woman from Rochester, N. Y., shot at her seducer three thus without hitting piec, at Meakwille, Philipping. A Chicago policeman was recently tomahawked.

### CUBA.

The steamer Cubs, Captain Dukehart, from New Orleans on the Sd, via Havana on the 7th inst, arrived at Baltimore yesterday. The purser will please accept our thanks for prompt forwarding of our despatches and

### OUR HAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVASA, Jan. 7, 1867. SPAIN DRAINING THE ESLAND.

According to the accompanying balance sheet of the Banco Espanol, on the 31st of December Inst, it will be seen that the amount which the government owes to the above named institution is about \$6,000,000. Of the above named institution is about \$6,000,000. Of the first issue of those precious Treasury "bonce" there are \$98,300; of the second (\$118,200 and \$149,877), \$268,077; of the third, \$359,000; of the fourth (\$1,331,500 and \$19,100), \$1,350,610; of the fifth (\$114,600 and for account of outsiders \$808,250), \$922,750; the Issue Department stands, moreover, for \$656,000; total, \$3,664,750. The credit side stands as follows:—\$1,778 of the first series of "bonca," \$2,000 of the third issue, and the \$508,250 of outsiders; total, \$812,028. Now, deducting the latter total from the former, the balance of "bonce" alone is \$2,842,702; add \$178,599 debt due by the "Capitania General," \$16,888 by the Intendencia of Finance, \$1,510,997 for loans on interest, and then we get no less than \$5,370,484 as actually and then we get no less than \$5,370,484 as actually Habana. That is to say, besides what it owes to private the whole amount has been disposed of, and \$1,370,484 over and above its capital; besides which, there are some \$2,000,000 more in circulation, guaranteed by the bank! It is the custom here to talk of "bonos" as if there was something intrinsically to back them; but

there was something intrinsically to back them; but such is not the ease. They would be complete waste paper the moment that credit and good opinion were to fail them. There are not many Cuban holders of this paper, and it is almost entirely held by a few wealthy Spaniards, who were not born to be long-sighted. Indeed, several of them cannot "see into the middle of next week." If the custom house duties, taxes and all other sources of revenue are always anticipated by the home government, and the lunds are sent home, long before the collections are completed, or, in other words, the government is always drawing and never remitting, what security can there be in treasury "bonos?" It will further be seen, from the aforesaid balance sheet, that while the total amount of cash was \$1.034.638, the amount of the bank's inbillites reached \$10,772.833—aay \$4,995.000 for the notes in circulation, and \$5,777.833 for deposits payable on demand.

According to the accompanying statement of the cash balance on hand at all the banks in 1865-66 we find that on the 1st of January, 1866, it was \$8,135,592, against \$1,699,453 on the 30th of November, thus showing a decrease or difference of \$6,436,129, without including in this comparison the cash in the Issue Department of the Banco Español. From the 1st of December to the 21st (the day of the panic), and up to the present date, it may have diminished by another two millions. The cause of this great drain is the government, and, this being evident, it is difficult to understand what the government wished to ascertain from the public, and why it should hold any meetings of merchants and bankers.

bankers.

A SMELLING COMMITTER.

The so-called crisis was, however, a fortunate circumstance, because the government had named a committee of government employes and lawyers, with the power to make domicilary visits, and with a view to decide the order in which these men of very shallow intelligence in matters of this nature were to proceed. The public at once comprehended that the object of these domiciliary visits was to gain information as to what funds could be disposed of, and the government to urge the loan of money on every mail salling day for Spain, in the same way as was done in the case of the Banco Español.

The Pressury Bonce are now offered.

other words, the Treasury has not yet thished in redeeming them.

\*\*RANKING A L'ESPAGNOL.\*\*

The system of the banks in Havana is d'Espagnof; the checks are to order; the bearer has to go personally to the banks to collect them, and the same from one hank to another—very often twenty times in a day—instead of having their Clearing House. As they cannot invent, why don't they imitate?

\*\*EANKHUPLY AREAD.\*\*

For the time being—and, perhaps, till the clearing out of the present crop—all things may go on amouthly and comfortably; but, as to the future, people entertain very strong doubts; and there are, in fact, men (more clearinghed) than the rest) who do not believe in a remedy, and who foreshadow a general bankruptoy in this island. They say that as the aggregate income which proceeds from their agriculture, at fair average prices, does not exceed \$50,000,000 annually, and the government expenditure now swells to \$52,000,000, it is impossible to preserve the capital much longer. The government appears to entertain the absurd idea that \$50,000,000 render \$18,000,000 net profit, after all the expenses defrayed for production by the proprietors; but the fact is that the public capital has been rapidly declining, and the government bas, for many years past, been drawing away other vast amounts from the country. Can it surprise the government under these circumstances that private individuals have of late been investing their surplus funds abroad? Were those \$32,000,000 of contributions and taxes spent in the country the development of its recourses would be very different; but, unfortunately, such is not the case—at

coeded \$5,000,000 annually should have quastrupled! In order to return to the fermer amount, and save the greater part of the outlay for employes, it would only be necessary to consolidate all the contributions into one solitary tax of \$2 for every box of sugar raised, and as the average production may be estimated at 3,000,000 of boxes it would give \$6,000,000, which, with the income of the lottery and the property of the State would complete the \$8,000,000. Then there would be no need of this of the lottery and the property of the State would complete the \$8,000,000. Then there would be no need of this only become so many more enemies of the country, of the industrious, and even of the government. Yery lew of them, at least, ever appear contented; the most of them are reckless grumblers, who believe that, unless they are well paid for their merite, others than the government are waiting to give them better situations.

The Banco Español has resolved to issue notes of \$25 for circulation, to the existent of \$100,000 on account of the "double" issue duly authorized, one-half to be dated the 33th ult. and the other the 3d inst. The meaning of "double" issue refers to the privilege it has issue double the amount of its capital on any emergency and under certain provisions, and the above is additionate the amount arready availed of on account.

The dividends declared in July last for the first half year were:—kight per cent Banco Español, five Banco de Comercio, four and a half Sanco de San Jose, six Bance Industrial, three Alianza and two Seguros Maritimos, the Rapañol having recently declared seven per cent, makes a dividend of fifteen per cent for the year, and the Comercio four per cent, makes one of niae per cent. The reserbes of epecie in 1965 were only \$502,009 against \$4.518,042 in 1865. I told you of this enormous decrease during the shipping season, when exchange, contrary to any previous years, was so exceitantly high. The stemer Merrimac, which arrived on the 4th brought \$65,000, and more will soon arr

and 130 acquared in 130 acquared to the sugar which was warehoused last year amounts to usarly \$24,000,000

\*\*\*Structure\*\*

\*\*Try vessels entered the port of Cardenas during the past year, of which 286 were American, 125 British, 42 Spanish, 5 French, and the rest other flags.

According to the Havana Shipping List the number of vessels entered at this port last year were 1,785, against 1,950 in 1855, and 2,099 in 1864. These represented 655,423—656,644—698,651 tons respectively; therefore, compared with 1864, the decrease is no less than \$14 vessels—43,228 tons. But I am happy to add that the carrying trade has nevertheless been in favor of the American flag. Froof:—In 1864 the number of American vessels was \$40, in 1855 it was \$400, and in 1855 it increases is 76 vessels—36,203 tons; and compared with 1864, the increase is 76 vessels—36,203 tons; and compared with 1865 it consisted in 86 vessels—28,089 tons. The number of vessels of all flags in port on the 51st of December was 185 in 1866, 175 in 1865, and 196 in 1864.

The government has received a despatch from the "imperial" Commissary in Yucatan, stating that a custom house had been established in Guadalupe de is Frontera, in place of that in San Juan Bautists, capital of Tabasco, where the liberals collect duties. Another despatch has been received stating that the full custom house duties, less the international and "contra-registro" dues, are now levied in the ports of Sissl and temperaby, thereby annulling the former order by which a reduction of forty per cent was made on the duties imposed according to that tariff.

MARKHYS, EXCHANGE, &c.

Our sugar market offers no feature of acvelty since last week. The receipts of the new crop aircady amount to about \$0,000 boxes, which, however, does not aford an assortment sufficient to suit requirements of any magnitude. The freight market is completely becalmed. The only charter reported is that of the American brig Hyperion, of 206 tons, to load melasses from blerra-Morens for Portland, at \$2 15per 100 gall

Last Sunday was "Santos Reyes," in celebration whereof the Captain General gave a banquet to the military and others. In the course of the morning a military band was playing some fine sire before the palace on the Plaza de Armas. As it is the day, per excelerer, allotted every year from time immemorial to the colored race, they oriebrated the day in their own way, exceedingly joily for them and excessively annoying to nervous folks, who find no charm in the wild discordant music, nor in the grotesque costumes of semi-barbarians.

discordant music, nor the variable private correspondent of the Captein General for the last Spanish mail remained behind, and when the omission was discovered by as 12; lais 12 pages 12; the mail was 12; lais 12 pages 12; the mail was 12; lais 12 pages 13; the mail of the control of the captein state of the mail of the captein state of the ca

His En collency had to avail himself of the New York R has been rumored that the late Don Tomas Reyna died suddenly of an apoplectic fit, caused by the peremptory manner in which the government demanded the funds of the institut on under his administration during the recent crisis. It a opears he died the same evening of the demand. During those days of financial panic, it said, the funds in the Excribanias and other public offices and institutions werk all required to be handed over to the government.

ower to the government.

On the 4th and 5th instants a large amount of exchange was taken by the Spanish Bank, mostly off New York, at various rates, averaging about 22% per cost discount for sixty days' bills. These bills have then sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer which left for New York was sent forward by the steamer of the recent arrangements with the merchants, will take up their paper.

I learn that the bank in Cardenas has refused to pay more than 15 per cent in specie to depositors as well as for checks. One party I know of, insisting upon the same proportion as is paid in Havana, has cited them before the tribunals.

The French steamer Impératrice Eugénie arrived this moraing from St. Nazaire via Martinique, and not having touched at St. Thomas avoided quarantine. She sails this afternoon for vera Cruz. No military on beard, nor any passengers of note.

The Cordica arrived this moraing, and the Stars and Stripes will probably appear in the course of the day.

### LONG ISLAND NEWS.

Source Sine Railroan.—This project is gaining in favor The citizens of Moriohee and vicinity held a meeting on the 7th inst. and voted to grant the right of way through the ir lands to the company.

cers of the village of Sag Harbor were chosen on the Tin inst:—Trustee, Charles W. Payne, he having received a imajority of fifteen votes over Jerry Butler, colored, Clerk, C. A. Gardiner; Collector, James H. Price; Street Commissioner, James Fordham.

WHALES.—Large numbers of whales have be Sixingering.—The inhabitants on the Island, outside of Kings county, are enjoying sleighing, with six or seven inches of snow and the thermometer below the teens.

VESSELS LAID UP AT GREENPORT. -There are 44 ves now laid up at the wharves in Greenport, consisting of 18 6 sloop smacks, 6 fishing sloops and 3 fishing yachts. The crows of these vessels muster 237 men. There are also 15 carryawsy (open) fishing boats, manned by is men, and one steamer, with a crow of 10 to 20 mea, making a total of 60 vessels in port, employing 256 to 270 men.

wrecked material of the steamer Commodore was soid as auction. The sale attracted a large concourse of people, but

squaw of the Montauk tribe, died at Shinnecock on the 5th inst., aged one hundred years. AROTHER CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Nancy Tyler died at East-

port on the 4th inst., aged one hundred years.

New Carnoldo Euccarional Institution—There is a stories in height, and will be for the exclusive use of the Sisters of Mercy, who intend opening therein a large educational establishment. Several other buildings, principally residences, are being erected in that town, and a number more will be commenced on the opening of the spring season.

# FIRE AT WILLOUGHBY, ONIO.

Ciswman, Ohio, Sen. 13, 1867.

A destructive fire ecourred at Willeughby, Ohio, early this morning. Among the principal softwar are W. F. Merriam, dry goods; Vial & Rolman, grocer; Vial & Ferguson, hardware; R. W. Perkins, grocer; Yaxley & Abbott, stoves: The Post Office and the Merchants' Union Express office were also destroyed. The loss as estimated at \$30,000; partly insured. FIRE AT CHARLESTON, S. C. CSARLESTON, Jan. 13, 1867.
Riker's flour mill and granary, containing ten the sand bushels of grain and one hundred and fifty brels of flour and other produce, was destroyed by fire it morning. Insured for \$41,000, chiefly in Northern co

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship China will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. mails for Europe will close in this city at a

quarter-past one and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday

ready at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six

A Bit of a Paradox.
It is because everybody remembers the fragrance of PE LON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS that everybody

A Cared from Hall, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we not falled or suspended.

To state simply but emphasically that there is no foundation whatever for such reports will, we are confident, actinfy the many friends of our house who so finiteringly have sympathiced with our supposed disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in priot, and even been re-echoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verying on half a century stree the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonered; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewellers,
New York, Jan. 5, 1997.

New York, Jan. 5, 1967.

A Point on Which All Physicians Agree.

A Point on Which All Physicians Agree.
Out of ton thousand regular physicians you cannot find
one who will not say that stimulants and tavigorants are
absolutely necessary in medical practice; and yet in hygosyears humane practitioners have headated to administer
them, because the feudish ingunity of wretches who make
merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and detamerchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and detathey age have demonstrated the fact that HOSTETTER's
the page have demonstrated the fact that HOSTETTER's
accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligentand the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best
protective agrinst and cure for all diseases artaing from impurity in the air or other unhealthy elimatic influences that
has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyapapta
and Liver Complaint, we state, without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as any
hing prayared by human skill can be.

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A Sucre Pile Cure.

DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT
positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail e
receipt of \$4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agont
wanted everywhere, Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, E
Broadway, New York.

A .- Mott's Chemical Pounde Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best Hair Dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, 10 Autor House, and by all druggists. Address. Polish & Son, Manufacturers of feershaum Gords, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Re-airing done. Boiling, \$1.

J. CLUTS, Broker, 176 Broadway. Batchelor's Hair Dye. The Bees in the world; the only perfect Dye; barmless, reliable, instantant our Factory, il Bardlay street.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 Broadway, Highest premiums Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. Florence Reversible Ford MACHINES, LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES, New York

F. Y. S. Try Rallow's French Yoke Shirts

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Astinua, Sca-are apeedity relieved and, if taken in time, permanently surred, by JAYNE'S RXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold swarp where.

P. R. Kunpp & Co.'s Vegetable Cough BALSAM will cure Coughs, Bronchitis, Ashma, Whooping-cough, Croup, &n. Put up in 22s, and 32s, bottles. Soil at 522 Hudson street, mar King, and by druggists generally. Royal Havana Lestery. Prices Paid Ivold, information furnished. The highest rates paid bubblooms and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CU., Bankers, 16 Wall street, M. K.